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ABSTRACT

Reported is a survey of types of handicaps served by special programs for physically handicapped, homebound, and hospitalized children in Florida. The information represents 215 full time and hourly teachers. Types of handicaps served are listed, ranked, and number of cases given. Cerebral palsy is reported to be the most common type of handicap served by classes for physically handicapped. Accident and pregnancy are given to be the most common indicators for homebound instruction while accident and surgery are the primary types of handicap requiring hospital instruction. About half the document consists of a glossary of 87 terms used by clinical educators. Examples of terms defined include abscess, bilateral genus valgum, cancer, convulsive disorders, detached retina, enteritis, glaucoma, leukemia, sickle cell anemia, and visually handicapped. (DB)

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a report
of a survey

PRIMARY HANDICAPS OF STUDENTS IN PROGRAMS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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A Report of a Survey - Basic data for this report were compiled by J. Howard Hinesley, Administrative Intern, Exceptional Child Education.

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PRIMARY HANDICAPS OF STUDENTS IN PROGRAMS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

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DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION
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EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

The following is a part of the physically handicapped, homebound, and hospital instruction survey conducted in Florida. Of the twelve districts surveyed which have physically handicapped programs, eleven districts returned information representing ninety-two full-time teachers and eighteen hourly teachers. Of the thirty-six districts surveyed which have homebound and hospital instruction, thrity-four returned information representing one-hundred and five full-time and hourly teachers. The primary types of handicaps in all these areas and the number of occurances of each is reported. In the homebound and hospital survey a male-female ratio is given as well as the average number of hours spent per day by the teacher in instruction and in travel. Definitions of most of the handicaps listed are included in the report.

SURVEY OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CLASSES

RANK	PRIMARY TYPE OF HANDICAP	TOTAL
1	Cerebral Palsy	409
2	Muscular Dystrophy	86
3	Spina Bifida	85
4	Physical Trauma	45
5	Bone Imperfection	37
6	Accident	28
7	Scoleosis	27
8	Poliomyelitis	22
9	Cardiac Condition (Rheumatic Fever, etc.)	22
10	Hearing Impairment	15
11	Hydrocephalic	11
12	Hemophilia	11
13	Arthrogryposis	11
14	Arthritis	10
15	Blind and Partially Sighted	10
16	Brain Injury or Tumor	10
17	Mononucleosis	7
18	Cystic Fibrosis	6
19	Aphasia	6
20	Kidney Disease	6
21	Pregnancy	6
22	Perthes	6
23	Meningitis	5
24	Multiple Sclerosis	5
25	Club Foot	5
26	Amputation	4
27	Congenital Anomaly	4
28	Encephalitis	4
29	Seizures	4
30	Amputations	3
31	Friedreich's Ataxia	3
32	Multiple Handicaps	3
33	Amyotonia Congenita	3
34	Microcephalis	3
35	Imperforate Anus	3
36	Paraplegic	2
37	Thalidomide	2
38	Bronchitis	2
39	Wernig-Hoffman Disease	2
40	Undiagnosed	2

SURVEY OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CLASSES

The following types of handicaps are listed as those reported occuring only once.

Urinary Tract Infection
Ovarian Cyst
Pneumonia
Anemia
Head Operation
Hypoglycemia
Multiple Osteochondritis
Epilepsy
Congenital Megacolon
Leukemia
Micrognathia
Diabetes
Transverse Myelitis
Respiratory Disease
Obesity
Muscular Atrophy
Achondroplasia
Chronic Illness
Ethnic Anomaly
Hemangioma
Parathion Ingestion
Glaucoma
Dislocated Hip
Deterioration of Nervous System
Copper Deficiency
Hurler's Syndrome
Cerebral Vascular Accident
Phocomelia
Dilate and Curettage
Rubella
Cancer

SURVEY OF HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTION

RANK	PRIMARY TYPE OF HANDICAP	TOTAL
1	Accident	699
2	Pregnancy	438
3	Other	191
4	Mononucleosis	158
5	Surgery	108
6	Physically Handicapped	79
7	Emotional	77
8	Cardiac Conditions	66
9	Congenital Birth Defects	52
10	Hepatitis	40
11	Illness	36
12	Cancer	25
13	Muscular Dystrophy	19
14	Tumor	15
15	Kidney Disease	14
16	Asthma	12
17	Sickle Cell Anemia	11
18	Scoleosis	11
19	Cystic Fibrosis	9
20	Bone Imperfection	9
21	Burns	7
22	Nephritis	7
23	Hemophilia	6
24	Blood Disease	5
25	Abdominal Problems	5
26	Cerebral Palsy	4
27	Spina Bifida	4
28	Muscle Strain	4
29	Epilepsy	4
30	Vision Impairment	4
31	Anemia	3
32	Allergies	3
33	Leukemia	3
34	Respiratory Disorder	3
35	Parthes	3
36	Diabetes	3
37	Pneumonia	3
38	Arthritis	2
39	Colitis	2
40	Poliomyelitis	2
41	Seizures	2

SURVEY OF HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTION

The following types of handicaps are listed as those reported occuring only once.

Meningitis
Spinal Birth Defect
Diabetes
Pleurisy
Myasthenia Gravis
Enteritis
Esthema Gravis
Glomerolunephritis
Spondylarthritis
Lung Disorder
Liver Disorder
Glandular Fever
Infection
Hepatitis
Keloids
Spondyl
Staphylococcos
Abcess
Hernia
Pneumonia
Detached Retina
Obesity
Headaches
Urinary Tract Infection
Bronchitis
Hypoglycemia
Spine Fusion
Wernig-Hoffman Disease
Ulcer

Total number of males reported in homebound instruction, 1166.

Total number of females reported in homebound instruction, 1180.

Total number of females reported (1180) minus total number of pregnant students (379) reported in program, 801.

SURVEY OF HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION

RANK	PRIMARY TYPES OF HANDICAP	TOTAL
1	Accident	221
2	Surgery	188
3	Pneumonia	80
4	Emotional	76
5	Cardiac Condition	53
6	Drugs	44
7	Sickle Cell Anemia	28
8	Cerebral Palsy	21
9	Plastic Surgery	19
10	Rh Factor	13
11	Club Foot	10
12	Physically Handicapped	7
13	Mononucleosis	7
14	Arthrogryposis	7
15	Spina Bifida	6
16	Cystic Fibrosis	5
17	Arthritis	5
18	Perthes	5
19	Bronchitis	4
20	Congenital Anomaly	4
21	Encephalitis	4
22	Amyotonia Congenita	3
23	Multiple Handicaps	3
24	Friedreich's Ataxia	3
25	Seizures	3
26	Bone Imperfection	3
27	Poliomyelitis	3
28	Illness	3
29	Tuberculosis	2
30	Congenital Deformity	2
31	Burns	2
32	Thalidomide	2
33	Visually Handicapped	2
34	Meningitis	2

SURVEY OF HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION

The following types of handicaps are listed as those reported occuring only once.

Respiratory Disease
Obesity
Muscular Atrophy
Achondroplasia
Chronic Illness
Ethnic Anomaly
Hemangioma
Parathion Ingestion
Glaucoma
Microcephalis
Dislocated Hip
Deterioration of Nervous System
Tumor
Encephalitis
Scoleosis
Genus Valgum
Head Operation
Slipped Disc
Hearing Loss
Phocomelia
Hurler's Syndrome
Cerebral Vascular Accident
Wernig-Hoffman's Disease
Copper Deficiency
Muscular Dystrophy
Nystagmus
Leggperthes
Umbilical Hernia
Polionephritis
Nephrosis
Urinary Tract Infection
Dilate and Curettage
Ovarian Cyst
Kidney Problems
Allergies

Total number of males reported in hospital instruction, 647.

Total number of females reported in hospital instruction, 468.

Average number of hours reported spent in travel, 1.7.

Average number of hours reported spent in instruction, 4.3.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

used by

CLINICAL EDUCATORS

Compiled from a survey of identified handicaps of children in classes for the physically handicapped and homebound and hospital instruction in the State of Florida.

1. Abcess
2. Allergy
3. Amputation
4. Amyotonia
5. Anemia
6. Arthritis
7. Arthrogryopsis
8. Asthma
9. Bilateral Genus Valgum
10. Blind
11. Bone Imperfection
12. Bronchitis
13. Burns
14. Cancer
15. Cardiac condition
16. Cerebral Palsy
17. Cerebral Vascular Accident
18. Club Foot
19. Colitis
20. Congenital Anomalies
21. Convulsive Disorders
22. Copper Deficency
23. Cystic Fibrosis
24. Detached Retina
25. Diabetes
26. Dilate and Curettage (D&C)
27. Disease
28. Emotional
29. Encephalitis
30. Enteritis
31. Epilepsy
32. Epiphysis
33. Friedreich's Ataxia
34. Glandular Fever
35. Glaucoma
36. Glomerulonephritis
37. Hard of Hearing
38. Hemangioma
39. Hemophilia
40. Hepatitis
41. Hernia
42. Hodgkin's Disease
43. Hurler's Syndrome
44. Hydrocephalus
45. Hypoglycemia
46. Keloid
47. Leggperthes
48. Leukemia
49. Megacolon
50. Micrognathia
51. Mononucleosis
52. Multiple Sclerosis
53. Muscular Dystrophy
54. Myasthenia Gravis
55. Nephritis
56. Neuroblastoma

57. Orthopedics
58. Osteochondrites
59. Osteogenesis
60. Ovarian Cyst
61. Paraplegic
62. Parathion Infection
63. Perthes Disease
64. Phocomelia
65. Physical Trauma
66. Pleurisy
67. Poliomyelitis
68. Pneumonia
69. Pregnancy
70. Quadraplegic
71. Rheumatic Fever
72. Scoleosis
73. Sickle Cell Anemia
74. Spina Bifida
75. Spinal Meningitis
76. Spondylarthritis
77. Staphylococcus
78. Surgery
79. Thalidomide
80. Transverse Myelitis
81. Tuberculosis
82. Tumor
83. Ulcer
84. Umbilical Hernia
85. Urinary Tract Infection
86. Visually Handicapped
87. Wernig-Hoffman Disease

1.	*Abscess:*	*A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissues.*
2.	*Allergy:*	*Any abnormal or altered reaction to an antigen or allergen, including greater (hyper-) or less(hypo-) sensitivity.*
3.	*Amputation:*	*The cutting off of a limb or part of a limb, the breast, or other projecting part.*
4.	*Amyotonia:*	*An absence of muscular tone, observed especially in infants and affecting only the muscles innervated by the spinal nerves.*
5.	*Anemia:*	*Any condition in which the number of red blood cells per cu. mm., the amount of hemoglobin in 100 ml. of blood, and the volume of packed red blood cells per 100 ml. of blood are less than normal.*
6.	*Arthritis:*	*Inflammation of a joint.*
7.	*Arthrogryopsis:*	*Joint curvature - persistent flexure or contrature of a joint.*
8.	*Asthma:*	*A disease marked by recurrent attacks of a paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing cough, and a sense of constriction, due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.*
9.	*Bilateral Genus Valgum:*	*Knock knee; a deformity marked by abduction of the leg in relation to the thigh, the knee forming an angle with center surface looking toward its fellow.*
10.	*Blind:*	*People who are totally blind or have light perception, up to but not including 20/200 would be unable to perceive motion or hand movements at a distance of 3 feet.*
11.	*Bone Imperfection:*	*Osteomyelitis - Inflammation of the bone marrow and adjacent bone and epiphysical cartilage.*
12.	*Bronchitis:*	*Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.*
13.	*Burns:*	*Lesions of the skin caused by heat.*
14.	*Cancer:*	*A general term frequently used to indicate any various types of malignant neoplasms, most of which manifest invasiveness, metastasize to several sites, and are likely to result in an ingravesant illness and death of the patient; any carcinoma or sarcoma (or other malignant neoplasm), but, in ordinary usage, especially the former.*
15.	*Cardiac condition:*	*Pertaining to the heart.*

16. *Cerebral Palsy:* *Defect of motor power and coordination related to brain damage.*

17. *Cerebral Vascular Accident:* *Vascular hemorrhaging.*

18. *Club Foot:* *Deformity of the foot (talipes).*

19. *Colitis:* *Inflammation of the colon.*

20. *Congenital Anomalies:* *Referring to certain mental or physical traits or peculiarities, diseases, etc.; it is distinguished from inborn in that it may be either hereditary or due to some influence arising during gestation, even up to the moment of birth.*

21. *Convulsive Disorders:* *Violent involuntary muscular contractions or spasms.*

22. *Copper Deficiency:* *A lacking of the metallic element copper.*

23. *Cystic Fibrosis:* *The formation of fibrous tissue; fibroid degeneration, the narrowing or closure of minute arteries and capillaries by inflammatory internal fibrosis.*

24. *Detached Retina:* *Because of elongation of the eyes from front to back the retina may become thinned or the vitreous material may shrink and thus pull away from its attachment to the choroid.*

25. *Diabetes:* *A disease marked by habitual discharge of an excessive quantity of urine. A metabolic disorder in which the ability to oxidize carbohydrates is more or less completely lost due to faulty pancreatic activity especially of the islets of langerhans.*

26. *Dilate and Curettage (D&C)* *A scraping of the interior of a cavity with the curette for the removing of new growths or other abnormal tissues, or to obtain material for tissue diagnosis.*

27. *Disease:* *Illness; sickness; an interruption or perversion of function of any of the organs; an acquired morbid change in any tissue of an organism, or throughout an organism, with characteristic symptoms caused by specific micro-organismal alterations*

28. *Emotional:* *A strong feeling or aroused mental state, directed toward a definite object and giving rise to some more or less evident physical expression.*

29. *Encephalitis:* *Inflammation of the brain.*

30. *Enteritis:* *Inflammation of the intestine.*

31. *Epilepsy:* A chronic nervous disorder, characterized by attacks of unconsciousness or convulsions or both, and sometimes associated in the later stages with mental disturbance.

32. *Epiphysis:* A part of a long bone developed from a center of ossification distinct from that of the shaft and separated at first from the latter by a layer of cartilage.

33. *Friedreich's Ataxia:* Hereditary sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord, occurring in children.

34. *Glandular Fever:* Infectious mononuclesis; benign lymphadenosis; a febrile disease (possibly a variety of diseases) in which widespread glandular enlargement is associated with a monocytic or lymphocytic blood picture with leukocytosis.

35. *Glaucoma:* A disease of the eye characterized by increased intraocular pressure due to restricted out-flow of the aqueous through the aqueous veins and schlemn's canal, excavation and degeneration of the optic disc, and nerve fiber bundle damage producing acute defects in the field of vision.

36. *Glomerulonephritis:* Renal disease characterized by bilateral inflammatory changes in glomeruli which are not the result of infection of the kidneys.

37. *Hard of Hearing:* Those individuals who are born with or acquired a hearing loss of varying degrees which did not preclude the development of speech and language through normal channels.

38. *Hemangioma:* Not actually a true neoplasm, but a congenital anomaly that originates in an embryonic sequestration of mesodermal tissue; proliferation to the projecting bands of endothelium leads to a mass that resembles neoplastic tissues.

39. *Hemophilia:* An inherited disorder of the blood marked by a permanent tendency to hemorrhage, spontaneous or traumatic, due to a defect in the coagulating power of the blood.

40. *Hepatitis:* Inflammation of the liver.

41. *Hernia:* The protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening.

42. *Hodgkin's Disease:* A disease marked by an infectious granulamotores conditio (inflammatory enlargement) involving particularly the lympo-adenoid tissues of the body, with the presence in the lymph glands of fibroblasts, eosinophils, giant cells and frequently in an organism, what is possibly the causitive agent of the disease.

43. *Hurler's Syndrome:* *A lipoid disturbance, probably congenital, involving the cartilage, bones, skin, subcutaneous tissues, brain, cornea, liver and spleen. (Characterized by dwarf stature)*

44. *Hydrocephalus:* *Hernial protrusion through a cranial defect of the meninges containing cerebrospinal fluid.*

45. *Hypoglycemia:* *The lack of the correct balancing of sugar in the body.*

46. *Keloid:* *A nodular, frequently lobulated unusally firm, moveable, nonencapsulated, generally linear mass of peculiar hyperplastic fibrous connective tissue, consisting of relatively large and fairly parallel bands of densely collagenous material spearated by irregular bands of cellular fibrous tissue; Keloids occur in the dermis and adjacent subcutaneous tissue, usually after a tramatic injury or a burn, especially in negro and yellow races (occasionally in white persons), and frequently recur in the scar after surgical removal.*

47. *Leggperthes:* *Osteochondritis deformans juveniles of the hip.*

48. *Leukemia:* *The occurance of a greatly increased number of leukocytes in various forms.*

49. *Megacolon:* *A condition of extreme dialation of the colon.*

50. *Micrognathia:* *Smallness of the jaws, especially of the underjaw.*

51. *Mononucleosis:* *An acute infectious disease, characterized by a sudden onset and acute course, with fever and inflammatory swelling of the lymph nodes, especially those of the cervical region.*

52. *Multiple Sclerosis:* *The occurance of patches of sclerosis in the brain and spinal cord, causing more or less paralysis, tremor, nystagmus, and disturbances of speech, the various symptoms depending upon the seat of the lesions; it occurs chiefly in early adult life.*

53. *Muscular Dystrophy:* *Inborn abnormality of muscle associated with dysfunction and ultimately with deterioration.*

54. *Myasthenia Gravis:* *A chronic progressive muscular weakness, beginning usually in the face and throat, unaccompanied by atrophy.*

55. *Nephritis:* *Inflammation of the kidney; a diffuse progressive degenerative or proliferative lesion affecting in varying proportion the renal parenchyma, the interstital tissue, and the renal vascular system.*

56. *Neuroblastoma:* *A malignant neoplasm characterized by immature, only slightly differentiated nerve cells of embryonic type.*

57.	*Orthopedics:*	*Branch of surgery that has to do with the treatment of chronic diseases of the joints and spine, and the correction of deformities; orthomorphia, orthosis.*
58.	*Osteochondrites:*	*Inflammation of a bone with its cartilage.*
59.	*Osteogenesis:*	*Imperfecta - cystic formation in growing bone.*
60.	*Ovarian Cyst:*	*A cystic tumor of the ovary.*
61.	*Paraplegic:*	*Paralysis of both lower extremities and also of more or less of the trunk.*
62.	*Parathion infection:*	*An organic phosphate insecticide, highly poisonous to animals and man.*
63.	*Perthes Disease:*	*Osteochondrites deformas juvenilis of the hip.*
64.	*Phocomelia:*	*A fetus with hands and feet, but no arms or legs.*
65.	*Physical Trauma:*	*A physical wound; an injury inflicted, usually more or less suddenly by some physical agent.*
66.	*Pleurisy:*	*Inflammation of the plura lining of the thoracic walls. (There are several types).*
67.	*Poliomyelitis:*	*Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.*
68.	*Pneumonia:*	*Inflammation of the lungs.*
69.	*Pregnancy:*	*The state of a female after conception until the birth of a child.*
70.	*Quadraplegic:*	*The involvement of 4 limbs.*
71.	*Rheumatic Fever:*	*A disease, probably infectious, associated with the presence of hemolytic streptococci in the body. There is usually cardiac involvement and the development of subcutaneuous nodules is characteristic.*
72.	*Scoleosis:*	*Abnormal curvature of the vertegral column, especially a lateral curvature.*
73.	*Sickle Cell Anemia:*	*A disease marked by anemia and by ulcers and characterized by the red blood cells of the patient acquiring a sickle-like or crescentic shape in vitro. The disease seems to be confined to the Negro race and it is hereditary.*
74.	*Spina Bifida:*	*A limited defect in the spinal column, consisting in the absence of the vertebral arches, through which the spinal membranes, with or without spinal cord tissue, protrude.*

75. *Spinal Meningitis:* *Inflammation of the meninges of the spinal cord.*

76. *Spondylarthritis:* *Inflammation of the interventebral articulations.*

77. *Staphylococcus:* *A genus of bacteria of the family micrococcae made up of spherical cells arranged in irregular groups and short chains, and very rarely in pockets. These are the bacteria most commonly found in boils, abscesses, carbuncles, and similar suppurative processes.*

78. *Surgery:* *The branch of medicine that has to do with external diseases and all other diseases and accidents amenable to operative or manual treatment.*

79. *Thalidomide:* *A hypnotic drug which, when given to pregnant women, has been found to cause malformations of the limbs of their babies.*

80. *Transverse Myelitis:* *Inflammation involving the entire spinal cord, but of limited longitudinal extent.*

81. *Tuberculosis:* *A specific disease caused by the presence of Bacillus Tuberculosis. It may affect almost any tissue of the body.*

82. *Tumor:* *A circumscribed growth, not inflammatory in character, arising from pre-existing tissue, but independent of the normal rate or laws of growth of such tissue, and subserving no physiological function.*

83. *Ulcer:* *A lesion on the surface of the skin or a mucous surface, caused by superficial disintegration and loss of continuity, often extended by suppuration.*

84. *Umbilical Hernia:* *One in which bowel or omention protrudes through the abdominal wall under the skin at the umbilicus.*

85. *Urinary Tract Infection:* *Invasion by living pathogenic micro-organisms of the urinary tract.*

86. *Visually Handicapped:* *Those people with a visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye after the best possible correction; but who can use vision as the main channel of learning.*

87. *Wernig-Hoffman Disease:* *A type of familiar progressive spinal muscular atrophy, beginning in early life and ending fatally in from a few months to a year.*

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